Presidential Decree Reveals the Ultimate Truth of the Battle of Changjin Lake and the Korean War - Temple of Literature - World Wide Blog - World Wide Reader Network (Computer Version)

After the broadcast of the Chinese film "Changjin Lake", the debate over who lost or won the battle caused a heating debate on the Internet. The consensus is that many people were killed and injured in this battle. Thousands of people were frozen to death and tens of thousands of people were frozen and injured. After making a lot of sacrifices, the U.S. military successfully led 100,000 northern people to withdraw from northern North Korea and return to the south of the "38th Front" before the war. There is almost no doubt that North Korea's Kim Ill-sung first launched an attack on the south with the intention of eating up the entire peninsula when China provided soldiers and the Soviet Union provided weapons. With the authorization of the United Nations, the United States and the allied forces successfully sent troops to drive the remnants of North Korea's Kim Il Sung to the Sino-North Korean border, and the peninsula is about to fall into the hands of the West. Stalin was eager to pull China into the water and put aside the "great cause" of Mao Zhixin's "liberation of Taiwan", which was the beginning of the war.

In the following three years of the Korean War, starting from October 19, 1950, China sent a total of about 2.4 million "volunteers", and finally more than one million were reduced (Russian declassification and internal statistics of the post-war "People's Military Medical"), and hundreds of thousands of unknown volunteer corpses were discarded in Korean

Peninsula. After Stalin's death, in the face of the bombing of cities in northeastern China by the U.S. military, Mao Zedong immediately agreed to a ceasefire and signed the Agreement on the Military Armistice of North Korea in July 1953. In addition to the huge debts owed to the Soviet Union for aircraft and other weapons, Mao was forced to cede territory to North Korea. On October 29, 1958, Kim Il-sung finally expelled all the Chinese troops. The symbolic volunteer tomb was destroyed in 1966, including the monument of Mao Anying, which was smashed to pieces, and then repaired. The U.S. military has been stationed in South Korea. After decades of operation, the country has successfully transformed into a world-recognized developed country.

The Battle of Changjin Lake was a sneak attack battle carefully planned and prepared by the Soviet Union and China after the U.S. army landed in Incheon. Mao's initial plan was to ambush on the eastern front (that is, the area of Changjin Lake), and a surprise attack to at least annihilate the U.S. military trump card: the First Division and the Seventh Division, with the purpose of deterring the U.S. military and the West, forcing the United Nations not only to retreat to the "Eighty-Eighth Line", but also to the entire Korean Peninsula, to fulfill Stalin's pre-war desire. Mao successfully persuaded some people in the party, but was politely rejected by Lin Biao. He intended to show his merits to Stalin and build his reputation in the party and the Communist International with the "feat" of "defeating the American emperor". The defeat of the Battle of Changjin Lake made Mao begin to fear the American Empire, but he was tough on his lips and lasted until his old age. For details, please refer to "Did the Resistance Against the United States and Aid to North Korea really beat the United States down?" One article. In Mao Zedong's handwritten letter acknowledging the tragic defeat of the Battle of Changjin Lake, Song Shilun and the three military commanders showed no doubt in the review letter. The middle and high-level officials of the Communist Party of China are fully aware of the defeat of the Battle of Changjin Lake. However, regardless of the internal and external

propaganda, for a long time, the Battle of Changjin Lake was never mentioned, but it was certain that the volunteers made sacrifices and became the main force of "driving away". The U.S. military was "defeated" and "escaped" from North Korea. Therefore, some people encouraged that the Battle of Changjin Lake was at least **a "great victory" of the Communist Party of China in terms of "strategy",** not to mention the deaths, injuries and frostbite of tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers. The more implicit propaganda is that "MacArthur recalled the Korean War in his later years and said that the U.S. army had never met such a powerful opponent. Only by sacring his life to protect the family and the country despite the disadvantages of weapons can we win the respect of the enemy. The truth is that many young people at that time were deceived, threatened and forced to go to the battlefield by guns. At the opportunity, the vast majority of people will choose to defect, such as going to Taiwan.

The fact is that as early as **September 9, 1950,** before the "Volunteer Army" sent troops, after several months of debate, excluding the military's suggestion, the President of the United States issued an order to withdraw troops from North Korea and return to the south of the "38th Line" (**Document NSC-81/1**). When will this process be completed? There seems to be no urgent timetable for the U.S. military to face tens of thousands of people in the North Dynasty. The United States has never planned to attack mainland China. Facts have proved that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Changjin Lake was carried out as planned. But the attack of the Communist army may have accelerated the process. As for the slogans that have been shouted for 70 years: "Resist the United States and help North Korea", "protect the family and defend the country", the truth is that "protect the Jin family, defend Russia, and die China".

What is the ultimate truth about the Battle of Changjin Lake and the Korean War? For a long time, many people have been misled by distorted

propaganda, including many Westerners, who are not clear. It was not until the 1980s that the United States declassified the archives of that year. But in the mainland, after the 1990s, the truth began to spread in a relaxed environment. In 2011, the mainland released the documentary "Ice Blood Changjin Lake", which may not have political intentions at first. After Xi took power in 2012, he began to go crazy. As netizens described: "Articles and literary works that exert positive energy through the Battle of Changjin Lake began to overflow. Under the strong propaganda and education of the Party, the general public can eat the smell of steak, and they can only sacrifice their ambition. The new film "Changjin Lake" is the product of ten years of madness. Some people want to beat Taiwan, but they are afraid of the United States. Therefore, netizens' metaphors are as follows: "It makes people think that steamed buns are indeed a genius for thousands of years: not only can't open any pot, but also specially dig their own cesspools to let the world watch the gold. However, in a powerful country where deer are horses, horsetails not only clearly see the golden bar, but also grab it and gnaw it with relish. Eating shit is the standard of this powerful national culture. As the head of state, how can you feed the people without making shit and digging shit pits?"

However, within the Communist Party of China and the military, there is never a shortage of people who understand and tell the truth, especially the descendants of the victims, who have found a large number of relevant historical documents. I also worked hard to search overseas, regardless of the danger, and published on the domestic network. The following six photos are based on the declassified document NSC-81/1 of President Truman, which is the most true interpretation of the Battle of Changjin Lake and the entire Korean War so far. After 70 years, if those who are still calling "resist the United States, help North Korea, protect the country", how will they have the face to face hundreds of thousands of dead compatriots and millions of dead lives on the peninsula?

Thanks: the original supplier

美军被长津湖埋伏的志愿军伏击后为何竟不组织反攻，而是迅速脱离接触退回三八线？
1950年12月3日，联合国军被早已秘密入朝的50余万中国军队奇袭后向全世界公开宣布，联军将从朝鲜境内（西线清川江，东线长津湖）全部撤离，回到三八线。先从平壤撤退，放弃朝鲜境内所有城市乡村，携带几十万朝鲜老百姓，向三八线方向撤退。联军不战而退，而且狂撤300公里（东线甚至超过600公里），究竟是为什么？美国的决定在西方世界激起轩然大波，各国政要新闻媒体百思不得其解：是联军在遭遇战后受到巨大损失？没有！美军的主力并未受损（见彭德怀1951年1月给毛的电报），东线的长津湖甚至还以1:10以上的代价重创了中国军队；西

上的代价重创了中国军队，西线主力也并未受损，美军没有任何团级建制的单位被歼灭，战损比率虽然比不上东线高，但也远少于中国军队减员近4万的惨痛代价。退一万步说，即便是一时受挫，也可以据守防线，等待战机反击，完全没有必要放弃平壤、元山一线最佳防守阵地，撤退到300公里外无险可守的三八线。对此，美军基层官兵很不理解，韩国总统李承晚干脆破口大骂麦克阿瑟怯战，西方左派媒体也趁机幸灾乐祸，美国《新闻周刊》甚至称之为"这是自珍珠港事件以来美国军事史上的最大失败"。苏联与中国更是宣传为自己的伟大胜利。至今很多不知情的中国人对"胜利打败"美国人仍然津津乐道。直到1980年代，美国解密了一批朝鲜战争

的秘密档案，人们才知道：原来美军撤退是按照杜鲁门1950年9月11日亲笔签字的NSC-81/1号文件。朝鲜入侵韩国后，以艾奇逊、尼采和凯南为首的国务院派坚持战争应限制在韩国境内，而军方则认为战争应该打回到侵略者的老家去。

争应该打回到侵略者的老家去。两派相持不下，这就是著名的"七月辩论"。杜鲁门周旋后找到了一个妥协办法：同意军方的要求越过三八线追击朝鲜人民军，但又给军方戴了一个紧箍咒：这就是美国国家安全委员会NSC-81/1号文件。文件明文规定："1、美军地面部队可在必要时越过三八线，但必须是在苏联或中国没有大规模派兵进入朝鲜或宣布派兵的前提条件下；2、在与苏联或中朝边界

件下；2、在与苏朝或中朝边界地区仅能使用韩军，不得使用美军或其他外国军队；3、如发现苏军或中国军队大规模进入北朝鲜，美军不得与中苏在三八线以北进行地面作战，以避免地区战争升级为美苏中全球战争，应将部队立即撤回三八线以南（海空行动除外）；4、如果苏联或中国入侵三八线以南作战，应尽可能守住防线，但不得擅自采取使局势进一步恶化的行动。"了解了NSC-81/1号文件内容后再回头看当时朝

鲜战场一系列的事件，历史思路就更加清晰了。1950年10月25日，联军与秘密入朝的中国军队首次交火（中国战史称第一次战役），这次战役规模一般，志愿军穿的是北朝鲜的军装，所以尽管联军从战俘中了

解到中国军队入朝的一些番号，但对中国参战的整体规模和战略目的仍不清楚。1950年11月25日的第二次战役即长津湖战役，联军这才知道中国投入的兵力达到50万人。遵照NSC-81/1号文件第三条的规定，美军没有实施反击或就地坚守，而是奉命与中国军队迅速脱离接触，又于12月初向全世界公开宣布联军即将撤离朝鲜退回三八线。当中国军队越过三八线想要解放南朝鲜时，麦克阿瑟又遵照NSC-81/1号文件第四条展开了反击作战，直至将中国军队全部驱逐出韩国境内。NSC-81/1号文件全文见：https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116194.pdf

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September 09, 1950
National Security Council Report, NSC 81/1, "United States Courses of Action with Respect to Korea"

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Summary:

The National Security Council reports to President Truman on possible US courses of action in resposne to the North Korean invasion of South Korea.

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September 9, 1950

NOTE BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

on

UNITED STATES COURSES OF ACTION WITH RESPECT TO KOREA

References: A. NSC Actions Nos. 354 and 338
B. NSC 81
C. Memo for NSC from Executive Secretary, same subject, dated September 8, 1950
D. Memos for NSC from Executive Secretary, subject: "Future United States Policy with Respect to Korea", dated July 17 and August 30, 1950

At its 67th Meeting the National Security Council and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury considered a draft report on the subject prepared by the NSC Staff (NSC 81), and adopted it for consideration by the President, subject to redrafting by the Departments of State and Defense to reflect the views expressed at the meeting by the Secretary of State and the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. The revised report, as redrafted by the Departments of State and Defense, is enclosed herewith.

Accordingly, the National Security Council and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury recommend that the President approve the Conclusions contained herein and direct their implementation by all executive departments and agencies of the U. S. Government.

JAMES S. LAY, JR.
Executive Secretary

cc: The Secretary of the Treasury

NSC 81/1

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The above literature website:
https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116194.pdf

Website of relevant literature of Truman Presidential Library: https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/library/research-files/national-security-council-repor T-81-united-states-courses-action-respect?documentid=NA&pagenumber=1

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（转）美军被长津湖埋伏的志愿军伏击后为何竟不组织反攻，而是迅速脱离接触退回三八线？1950年12月3日，联合国军被早已秘密入朝的50余万中国军队奇袭后向全世界公开宣布，联军将从朝鲜境内（西线清川江，东线长津湖）全部撤离，回到三八线。先从平壤撤退，放弃朝鲜境内所有城市乡村，携带几十万朝鲜老百姓，向三八线方向撤退。联军不战而退，而且狂撤300公里（东线甚至超过600公里），究竟是为什么？美国的决定在西方世界激起轩然大波，各国政要新闻媒体百思不得其解：是联军在遭遇战后受到巨大损失？没有！美军的主力并未受损（见彭德怀1951年1月给毛的电报），东线的长津湖甚至还以1:10以上的代价重创了中国军队；西线主力也并未受损，美军没有任何团级建制的单位被歼灭，战损比率虽然比不上东线高，但也远少于中国军队减员近4万的惨痛代价。退一万步说，即便是一时受挫，也可以据守防线，等待战机反击，完全没有必要放弃平壤、元山一线最佳防守阵地，撤退到300公里外无险可守的三八线。对此，美军基层官兵很不理解，韩国总统李承晚干脆破口大骂麦克阿瑟怯战，西方左派媒体也趁机幸灾乐祸，美国《新闻周刊》甚至称之为“这是自珍珠港事件以来美国军事史上的最大失败”。苏联与中国更是宣传为自己的伟大胜利。至今很多不知情的中国人对“胜利打败”美国人仍然津津乐道。直到1980年代，美国解密了一批朝鲜战争的秘密档案，人们才知道：原来美军撤退是按照杜鲁门1950年9月11日亲笔签字的NSC-81/1号文件 。朝鲜入侵韩国后，以艾奇逊、尼采和凯南为首的国务院派坚持战争应限制在韩国境内，而军方则认为战争应该打回到侵略者的老家去。两派相持不下，这就是著名的“七月辩论”。杜鲁门周旋后找到了一个妥协办法：同意军方的要求越过三八线追击朝鲜人民军，但又给军方戴了一个紧箍咒：这就是美国国家安全委员会NSC-81/1号文件。文件明文规定：“1、美军地面部队可在必要时越过三八线，但必须是在苏联或中国没有大规模派兵进入朝鲜或宣布派兵的前提条件下；2、在与苏朝或中朝边界地区仅能使用韩军，不得使用美军或其他外国军队；3、如发现苏军或中国军队大规模进入北朝鲜，美军不得与中苏在三八线以北进行地面作战，以避免地区战争升级为美苏中全球战争，应将部队立即撤回三八线以南（海空行动除外）；4、如果苏联或中国入侵三八线以南作战，应尽可能守住防线，但不得擅自采取使局势进一步恶化的行动。”了解了NSC-81/1号文件内容后再回头看当时朝鲜战场一系列的事件，历史思路就更加清晰了。1950年10月25日，联军与秘密入朝的中国军队首次交火（中国战史称第一次战役），这次战役规模一般，志愿军穿的是北朝鲜的军装，所以尽管联军从战俘中了解到中国军队入朝的一些番号，但对中国参战的整体规模和战略目的仍不清楚。1950年11月25日的第二次战役即长津湖战役，联军这才知道中国投入的兵力达到50万人。遵照NSC-81/1号文件第三条的规定，美军没有实施反击或就地坚守，而是奉命与中国军队迅速脱离接触，又于12月初向全世界公开宣布联军即将撤离朝鲜退回三八线。当中国军队越过三八线想要解放南朝鲜时，麦克阿瑟又遵照NSC-81/1号文件第四条展开了反击作战，直至将中国军队全部驱逐出韩国境内。NSC-81/1号文件全文见：https://digitalarchive.wilsoncenter.org/document/116194.pdf